

State Librarian

The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL: 17:-NO: 16.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

\$2 PER ANNUM. IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO: 848.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1856.

The Weekly Shelby News,
Devoted to Politics, Literary, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST newspaper published in the State; and will be sent free of postage in Shelby county; to single subscribers, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
IN ADVANCE, or \$2 50 payable within six months after subscribing—at which time all subscriptions will be considered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper discount given. Postage paid by Editor, until all arrears are paid. A failure to notify ad-
dressees, will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring us for P.V.E. subscribers and remitting \$100, will receive a copy every year gratis, 20 copies \$30; and larger clubs at the same rate. All letters and communications through the post office to the Editor must be sent free of postage.

THE CAUSE IN MISSOURI.—There are forty-five papers in Missouri, of which large and is constantly increasing. As a means of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

For square, 12 lines or less, one insertion... \$1 00
Each additional insertion 25
For square, 12 lines or less, two insertions 25
For square, 12 lines or less three months 4 00
For 12 lines or less six months 7 00
For 12 lines or less twelve months 12 00
Quarter a column, 12 months, or longer 30 00
Half a column, 12 months, or longer 40 00
One column for 12 months 60 00

REGULAR advertisers and all others sending communications, or requiring notices, designed to call attention to any particular item, or to any advertisement, are made for publication; all notices of private associations; every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, or calculated or intended to promote the personal interests of individuals; or to inform the public of any business, will only be considered with the understanding that the same is to be paid for, at the rate of ten cents per line. If inserted in the editorial column (which can be only at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than fifteen cents per line.

Advertisements not considered by the year, half-yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon; and the privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined to their regular business, or to what is agreed for in their advertisements, and agreed for, to be paid for extra. Advertisements not marked by the advertiser, the number of insertions, will be inserted till full paid.

YEARLY advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements, or to change the year. Most frequent changes will be charged for the year.

ADVERTISING OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS published gratis. Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, &c., will be charged five cents per each word;—the money to accompany the manuscript.

HAVING recently added a variety of new type to our JOB OFFICE, we are now prepared to execute all orders for printed documents. Job Printing, in the most elegant style, and at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING with gold, bronzes and colors, inks.

LOCAL MEMORANDUMS.

OFFICERS.

Judge—Fielding Winlock.

Town Marshal—John Willis.

Trustees—R. Neel, Chairman, R. C. Tevis,

L. W. Shaffer, J. F. Hickman, J. H. Wick-

man, C. C. Martin.

Treasurer—Jacob M. Owen.

Clerk and Collector—John Churchill.

Surveyor—Watch, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Terms commence on the third Monday in March and September, and continue twelve judicial days.

Judge—William F. Bullock, of Louisville.

Com'th's Attorney—E. S. Craig.

Clerk—John C. Jones.

Hackel Commissioner—Henry Bonham.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Presiding Judge holds his Court quarterly;

July, October, and December.

Terms commence on the first Monday in April, July, and October, and the third in December.

The Presiding Judge will be at the Court House every Friday, to transact Probate business.

Court of Common Pleas—Court of Common Pleas—Court of Claims held at Mayterm in Court of Claims held at Mayterm.

Presiding Judge—Jos. P. Force.

County Court Clerk—Hector A. Chinn.

Sheriff—W. D. Land.

Deputy Sheriff—J. E. Middleton, E. B. Sain.

Jailer—Moses A. Dear.

Assessor—Alpheus P. Hickman.

Standing Commissioner to settle with Executives, Administrators, &c.—Jas. S. Whittaker.

MAGISTRATES—Magistrate's Courts—Constables.

1st District—H. Frazer and John Hall, Magis-

trates; H. Lanlett, Constable, Courts first Fri-

day, June, September and December.

4th—J. G. Dunlap and J. E. Sodowsky, Magistrates;

W. H. Mason, Constable, Courts fourth Satu-

rday in March, June, September and December.

5th—D. T. Allen, Constable, Courts second Monday in March, June, September and December.

6th—W. W. Bullock, Constable, Courts third Monday in March, June, September and December.

7th—C. White and John Davis, Magistrates; J.

R. Ellis, Constable, Courts 1st and 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

8th—J. G. Dunlap and J. E. Sodowsky, Magistrates;

W. H. Mason, Constable, Courts 4th Saturday in March, June, September and December.

9th—D. T. Allen, Constable, Courts 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.

10th—W. W. Bullock, Constable, Courts 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

11th—C. White and John Davis, Magistrates; J.

R. Ellis, Constable, Courts 1st and 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

12th—J. G. Dunlap and J. E. Sodowsky, Magistrates;

W. H. Mason, Constable, Courts 4th Saturday in March, June, September and December.

13th—D. T. Allen, Constable, Courts 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.

14th—W. W. Bullock, Constable, Courts 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

15th—C. White and John Davis, Magistrates; J.

R. Ellis, Constable, Courts 1st and 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

16th—J. G. Dunlap and J. E. Sodowsky, Magistrates;

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17th—D. T. Allen, Constable, Courts 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.

18th—W. W. Bullock, Constable, Courts 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

19th—C. White and John Davis, Magistrates; J.

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20th—J. G. Dunlap and J. E. Sodowsky, Magistrates;

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21st—D. T. Allen, Constable, Courts 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.

22nd—W. W. Bullock, Constable, Courts 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

23rd—C. White and John Davis, Magistrates; J.

R. Ellis, Constable, Courts 1st and 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

24th—J. G. Dunlap and J. E. Sodowsky, Magistrates;

W. H. Mason, Constable, Courts 4th Saturday in March, June, September and December.

25th—D. T. Allen, Constable, Courts 2nd Monday in March, June, September and December.

26th—W. W. Bullock, Constable, Courts 3rd Friday in March, June, September and December.

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AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky.

Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1856.

How Righteous.—The anti-American semi-Papal press and leaders are, apparently, honor struck at the base idea of nominating candidates for Judges, Sheriffs, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Clerks, etc.—Now, we would respectfully ask, if at elections heretofore they have not nominated their candidates, for each of these offices, in different sections of the State? Was not Mr. ELIJAH HISE run for, and elected to, the Appellate Judgeship, because he was a "Democrat?" Have not other Judges been elected on party grounds? Do not the records show, that in almost every county, two years ago, when they had majorities, the "Democracy" run candidates for the Sheriffalty, County Judge, and other offices? And at this time, who were they that first moved in making partisan nominations? Were they not the anti-Americans of the several counties, and districts? Was it not an essential feature of the programme agreed upon and adopted at the anti-American convention of the 8th January last?

One of the reasons why we opposed the adoption of the present Constitution was the fact, that we felt assured the election of Judges, would in a short time, be made a parizan struggle. Such was the effect in every State, where the experiment had been tried, and it could not be expected that Kentucky would escape the evil. As predicted, so has it come to pass. And now, the only way to get rid of the evil is by the assembling of a convention to revise the constitution; and either change the mode of selecting Judges, or limit them to one term. The demagogues who are now leading the factions, are responsible for engraving in the constitution the odious principle of the popular election of Judicial officers, and the consequent partizan contests in their choice.

Fusion in Congress.—The anti-American PIERCE members of the National House of Representatives, a week or three since introduced a bill into the House, to regulate the exercise and right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. Col. HUMPHREY MARSHALL moved to so amend it as to provide that foreigners should reside one year in the District, after their naturalization, before they should be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage—thus putting them upon the same footing with American born citizens, who have to reside one year in the District before they can vote. This motion was violently assailed by the PIERCE anti-Americans; and parliamentary expedients were resorted to, to stave off a vote on the amendment. The Black Republicans came to the aid of the PIERCE anti-Americans. They exhibited unmistakeable evidence, that the programme of the ensuing campaign was fusion and coalition on the part of the Black Republicans and the Administration party, in opposition to the American party and Mr. FILLMORE—their common enemy. The affinities of Abolitionism are unquestionably to foreignism; the feelings and antipathies of aliens are hostile to Southern institutions; and Black Republicanism finds in foreigners its natural allies. So do the Democracy—they have long used the foreign vote to obtain and keep offices. Consequently, a fusion between the two, thus to absorb and combine the foreign vote, has a peculiar fitness in it, and undoubtedly has been fully settled upon by the high contracting parties.

Mr. Buchanan on Americanism.—Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, late American Minister to England, is spoken of very strongly as the candidate of "the Democracy" for the Presidency. With some of Mr. BUCHANAN's views we heartily concur—particularly those expressed in the extract below, taken from a speech he made in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1814.—We have for twenty years had in our possession a copy of that speech, designed to give it in full to our readers at the first convenient season. Should he be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, we will no longer delay its publication; as the left-handed compliments he pours thick and strong upon "the Democratic party," for their foreign affinities, will be to his supporters and applauders like the genial and enlivening showers to the parched and arid earth. But read the extract as a foretaste.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.—A letter from Washington says Gen. PIERCE has nothing to report in reply to the Senate resolutions concerning Nicaragua, but Minister WHEELER'S one-sided letters. Gen. WALKER has established a system of espionage, and all correspondence deprecatory of his Government is treated as treasonable; hence mass of partial statements, inclinations, and apprehensions keep our Minister under surveillance in the expression of his free opinion, as well as others.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The brig Hercules arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing four days' later intelligence from Mexico.

She reports, that, at the time of sailing, information had been received at Vera Cruz to the effect that Comonfort had succeeded in quelling the insurrectionary movement, and that Puebla had capitulated. The article of capitulation had not transpired, and many reports were current in regard to them, the most creditable of which was that a general armistice had been granted to such of the revolutionists as were willing to recognize the authority of the government.

Whatever may be their definite purpose, however, there is no doubt that the revolution has been checked, and that law and order may still stand upon that unfortunate republic. The taking of Puebla by the government forces has had the effect of opening communications between the sea-coast towns and the capital and interior; and of giving a new impetus to the languishing state of business.

SUICIDE.—We learn that on the 8th inst. Mr. Robert Boaz, an old citizen of this county, in the neighborhood of Flat Rock, shot and instantly killed himself with a pistol. We have heard surmises as to the cause of the rash act, but do not know that they are correct.—*Paris Citizen.*

Not for Pierce.—If we read aright the Mayville Express' notice of Col. FORNEY's withdrawal from the Washington Union, the Express is not for Gen. PIERCE. Is it not because, as President, he has so unequivocally demonstrated his affinities for Free Soil, and his "undying hostility to Negro Slavery, and its further extension?"

"News:—Are you dead?"—*Marginal reading of the Mayville Express.*

We are not dead; nor sleeping; but earnestly laboring for the good of Americanism, and against foreignism, anti-Americanism, Black Republicanism and all otherisms, opposed to the well being, prosperity and perpetuity of the American Government. And our labors and principles are appreciated by the People, for new subscribers are rolling in,—some weeks to such a number that to supply the demand, we are unable send to many of our exchanges. But, we feel sure, they will excuse us: for we always send regularly to them, except when prevented by new subscribers exhausting our edition.

St. Louis Election.—The municipal election in St. Louis, on the 7th instant, resulted in the success of the anti-American party,—much to the joy of all anti-Americans, who claim it as a grand triumph over the American party. In April, 1855, the American party carried the city, although by a minority vote—at that election there being three candidates: Kino, American; LIONNER, Benton Democrat; and HOOG, foreign, Papist and infidel. This year there were but the two candidates: BROTHERTON, American; and HOW, anti-American.—The anti-American party was composed of Benton and anti-Benton Democrats, Black Republicans, Papists, Dutch, Irish and infidel foreigners, and many old line Whigs—a conglomerated mass of all factions:—all having at heart the defeat of the American party; and for this end, all former opposition was, for the nonce, laid aside. As a specimen of the ticket run by the anti-Americans, as far as names will exhibit one, we select the following from the list:

Louis Bach, J. Jecko, G. Schonthaler, H. C. Katz, Henry Almsted, W. C. Gottschalk, Theo. Papen, H. Gratzkow, G. Scheppen, W. Dusenberry, P. Deen, H. Overstock, Arthur Oshana, Frederick Mosberger, Louis Winkelmeier, Christopher Spaulding, Joseph O'Neill, Augustus C. Eerdt, Francis Savengac, Pat. T. McSherry, Louis Eschenbach.

Their many names show their foreign birth and Popish religion, and affinities in opposition to American institutions and the liberty guaranteed under them. Well may anti-Nebraska rejoice over this victory. It is a triumph of foreigners and aliens over the Protestant natives of the soil.

STARVATION.—By an arrival from the Cape de Verde Islands, with dates to the 23d of January, we learn that the inhabitants were reduced to the last extremity for food, and actual starvation had occurred in a number of instances. The supplies were almost exhausted.

TIRE OF FREEDOM.—The New York Herald states that a negro woman who was purchased about two years ago from her owner in South Carolina, by benevolent persons in New York, applied the other day to a neighbor of her old master, who happened to be in the city, to take her back home, as she was heavily sick of freedom. Her request was granted.

The New York Legislature adjourned on the 9th instant, leaving a vast amount of work unfinished. The State is left without funds to pay its way. The Governor informed them that he would not call an extra session, and that if the supply bills were not passed, the responsibility must rest with the Legislature. The Senate voted to sit a day or two longer, but the Assembly determined to force an extra session, and for that purpose spent the whole day and evening in wrangling debates.

MOUNT VERNON.—A writer in the Alexandria Gazette says that Mr. Washington will sell the Mount Vernon estate to the State of Virginia, but to none else. The sale to the State of Virginia, the writer says, was not included in the recent letter of Mr. Washington to a South Carolina lady, in which he stated that Mount Vernon was not for sale. The Gazette expresses the belief that the writer states accurately Mr. Washington's views on the subject.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.—A letter from Washington says Gen. PIERCE has nothing to report in reply to the Senate resolutions concerning Nicaragua, but Minister WHEELER'S one-sided letters. Gen. WALKER has established a system of espionage, and all correspondence deprecatory of his Government is treated as treasonable; hence mass of partial statements, inclinations, and apprehensions keep our Minister under surveillance in the expression of his free opinion, as well as others.

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Two hundred recruits for Walker's army departed in the steamship Charles Morgan, from New Orleans, on the 10th inst. Gen. Hornsby was along as a passenger.

KANSAS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Maysville, on the 7th inst. It was addressed by John D. Taylor, Esq., and Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Maysville, and Col. John Reid, of Missouri, taking the Southern view of the Kansas question, and the Hon. Adam Beatty, of Mason county, sustaining the Missouri compromise and defending the course of the North.

Communications.

Cardinal Principles of Property.

To the Editor of the Shelby News:

Mr. MIDDLETON:—I think it will be proper to keep before the minds of the American people the principles advocated by their enemies. I, therefore, send you the avowed principles of the Catholic Church, as published in Naples, in the form of a protest against the instruction of Ferdinand II, King of the Sicilians. In 1848, by the intrigues of the Jesuits, and the partial freedom of the people, Ferdinand was about to lose his throne. The Jesuits were sent out of the Isles. But so soon as he regained the power again, the Jesuits flocked back. Ferdinand is the most absolute monarch on the continent.—He holds, that all power is in him. The Jesuits, it seems, were teaching the people that all power was in the Pope. Ferdinand, becoming offended at this, ordered Signor MAZZA, chief director of the police, to summon Padre GIUSEPPE, chief of the Jesuits, who had the public instructions in his hands, to cease teaching such obnoxious doctrine; and if he did not, he, and all Jesuits, should be driven out. They were alarmed at this. The following document was gotten up, and sent to his Majesty, informing him that he was mistaken in the doctrine of the Jesuits.

In the hands of these men are entrusted the education of the youth; and it is their duty to teach them such doctrines as are indicated in this document. It is not a recent principle, but an ancient. It does not only exist in monarchical governments—whether absolute or not; but in republican, such as our happy Union. Thousands of teachers have flocking here, and are still coming, to secretly teach the doctrines of absolute power in one head. They teach absolute monarchy, for "the love and devotion they have for their King the Lord," whose government is absolute. They teach because the Doctors of their country teach it; and also the theologians and publicists of their church teach such principles as "absolute monarchy." They teach the doctrine, not only on the continent, but in the Union, "because the internal economy of our company is monarchical;" and thus we are made to believe that the Pope is the maximum of power, and that we are by maxime (principle) and by education, devoted to absolute monarchy, in which one head is supreme.

It is acknowledged by this, that the church of Rome cannot live unless by absolute monarchy, which is the ruling power of the church.—It is only by absolute monarchical governments that the church can have a defense. Well, we will look at this for a moment: Catholic countries are pouring in the most illiterate of their classes among us by thousands; sending Jesuits also innumerable, to establish schools on the most liberal principles,—not only to teach Catholic children, but Protestant; to use every effort to win them to their favour, that they may, by degrees, lay their hands upon the government, and by stealth, as it were, wrench it from the hands of the American people, and place it under their own government. Brownsox, and other organs of the church, have already made threats that this is coming, when the opposition to the Catholic church will be made to tremble.

Comment on this letter of the Jesuits is unnecessary; for any man of mind to read it, and think for a moment, can at once be satisfied of its meaning. One more point, however, will just mention. O Majesty, we all know; and the liberals would sooner believe that the sun could not rise to-morrow, than to admit that the Jesuits would favor them; therefore, also, every time that they attempt a revolution, their first object is to demolish the Jesuits.

Why was it, that the liberals would not admit that the Jesuits would not favor them, and the first step to revolution was to despoil them? The answer is at once seen, because they knew the policy of the Jesuits, and the only policy which they exist under—"absolute monarchy." In fact, all governments of an absolute kind are controlled by the Jesuits, that are of the church of Rome. The Jesuits proclaim it as a known fact, that it is unpardonable to revolt against an absolute government.

The American party are censured and abused for the article in opposition to the church of Rome. The doctrine, as declared in this letter of the Jesuits, if understood, and looked at properly, should at once satisfy any thinking man, who wishes the perpetuity of his government, to sanction the adoption of that article in the platform of the American party.

They acknowledge, in their protest, that in Catholic Naples the liberals will not, by their law, admit a Jesuit, or any one "affiliated to their order," among them;—and assign as the reason their devotion to absolute monarchy.

I would advise your many readers to read this protest carefully, and ponder it well:

To his Royal Majesty, Ferdinand II, King of the Two Sicilies:

ROYAL & SACRED MAJESTY.—Sir: It is with much pleasure that we learn that our sentiments are well known; and the liberals would sooner believe that the sun could not rise to-morrow, than to admit that the Jesuits would favor them; therefore, also, every time that they attempt a revolution, their first object is to demolish the Jesuits.

One of the most remarkable events of the North Californian says:

"A party of eight men started on Thursday last, on a prospecting tour, the result of which was one of the most important discoveries ever made in the country. In crossing the Table Mountain they observed that in many places the ground seemed hollow, and in one place, on striking on the ground with a sledge the echo was given back with such distinctness that led them to believe that there would be but little difficulty in breaking through. Having procured proper implements, they set to work.

After going the depth of four feet one of the party, who was using a crow-bar was suddenly sent to fall upon his face; upon examination the hole was found about four inches wide, through which the bar had slipped and sunk into the bowels of the mountain.

The aperture was immediately enlarged, but it was found that owing to the brittleness of the rock, it was exceedingly dangerous working around it. The parties have taken up about three thousand feet around the hole, and are busy getting windlasses, &c., to prospect it further. A correspondent states that both gold and coal have been found there, and promises us further information."

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writes:

One of the most remarkable events in connection with this conference is the conversion of Count Orloff to Louis Napoleon.

From the moment of the Count's arrival in Paris, the Emperor appeared to seek interviews with him, and it was not long before the Count began to express sentiments in regard to Napoleon quite different from those with which he arrived in Paris. It is not too much therefore to say, it is in fact an assertion which, I think, the future history of this conference will prove, that the peace which will be established by it will be almost entirely to the personal influence and personal exertion of the Emperor of the French.

If this is sufficient to free us from the charge of being liberal, we humbly implore your Majesty to indicate to us what we must do to be considered decided abolitionists.

The Jesuits have never been, at any time or place, charged with liberalism; and what motives could they have not to love and defend the absolute government of the August monarch, Ferdinand II, whom he had loaded them with benefits?

We have made no other use of this sovereign munificence, than to advance the welfare of Christian morality, of Catholicism, and of the reigning dynasty, and a professed unchangeable monarchical government, to which we ourselves forever devoted; and we hope your Majesty will graciously permit us to conform this sentiment at your Majesty's feet by the words of our mouth.

The present epoch is marked by me by the Father Counsellor, and by all the other priests in the short time we had to bring together our signatures. If your Majesty desires to have the signatures of all the Jesuits in the province of Naples, they can be easily obtained. In the meantime, we sign this guarantee fully our devotion, in every test, to the sacred principles of the church.

GIUSEPPE MASIA PALADINE, of the Provincial Company of Jesus, (with 23 others,) College of Jesus, Naples, Nov. 2, 1854.

Can people, who love political and religious freedom, sanction this, or give countenance to it? If they can, I am certain they will come (as Brownson states) to see the day when they will have to tremble. For just such doctrines as the above are being disseminated all over this land. The enemies of the American party are giving countenance and aid to them, to please—Lord Clarendon and Count Orloff.

A Judge in Baton Rouge, having forgotten the day fixed by law for term of his court to begin, fined himself twenty-five dollars for the oversight.

Greenwood Seminary Society.

To the Editor of the Shelby News:

Mr. MIDDLETON:—Being in attendance a few evenings since, by special invitation, at a soiree given by the young ladies of Greenwood Seminary, Frankfort, I was so highly entertained, that I feel inclined (contra my usual custom) to communicate a short article upon the evening's entertainment.

Perhaps, it would not be inappropriate to premise this communication, as it is to a stanch and worthy "American" Editor, with the assertion that the young ladies are all true Americans, at least they are for "union, to a man." This is doubly evidenced:

1. By the system of the school; which is to bring the ladies occasionally into gentlemen's society; and thus by imperceptible degrees, familiarize them with the forms, requirements, realities, and delusions of that sphere, into which they will be precipitated in a few more years.

The plan pursued by us is far larger than the walls and the world—is to me, a young man, an unreasonable and impolite, as to undertake to prepare anything of God's creation for flying by instructing it in the art of swimming.

It is evidenced by the loveliness and intelligence of the young ladies. Such worth and sweeteness was never intended to be restricted to the "pent up" confines of Old Maidism—a state bounded on the north by the Arctic-of-society; on the east and west by puerilities; and all over by wrinkles; see lines Map, p. 10; but to be wasted, or rather diffused, throughout society by the sinewy arm of masculine love, spirituating, elevating and harmonizing all its worldly, selfish and discordant principles.

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LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

HENRI F. MIDDLETON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MAY 12, 1856.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Thomasson Council, No. 159,

of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court

House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the council,

J. M. MCGRATH, Secretary.

Wood.—All who have engaged to furnish us wood on subscription, or wish to do so, are requested to bring it on. We are now needing it very much.

A Dun.—We dislike to dun. But there is a large amount owing to us; and we need money very much. Will all who know themselves indebted, either call and pay up, or send the money.

We shall, as fast as we can prepare them, send out accounts to those in arrears; and we hope they will remit at once.

"LOUISVILLE AMERICAN CITIZEN."—The prospectus of this paper has been issued.

ANDREW MONROE, Esq., is to be the Editor; and, as we said, two weeks ago, he will make a first class paper. We welcome him into the corps; and hail his advent into the arena as a political Editor with the greatest pleasure.

The Alexandria Sentinel announces the death of Mr. George Wise, of that city, at an advanced age. He was the last survivor of the pall-bearers who officiated at the funeral of Gen. Washington.

Fire at Bardstown.—There was a terrible fire at Bardstown, on the 12th. Some seventeen buildings and their contents, besides stables and out-houses, were destroyed. The fire originated from a kitchen chimney. Among the buildings were the Methodist House of Worship, dwelling of G. W. Hite, Dr. McGowan's dwelling; and houses belonging to Nat. Wickliffe, J. C. Wickliffe, J. C. Matting, Robert Mattingly, &c. Loss about \$100,000.

FIRE AT NASHVILLE.—On the morning of the 13th, a disastrous fire occurred at Nashville, Tenn. The Court-house, Nashville Inn, H. & B. Douglass's, Scovall's Strickland and Ellis' houses, were totally destroyed, besides several other buildings being greatly injured.

The loss is estimated at \$200,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$100,000.

That Sand Creek Sermon.—The Louisville Journal of Wednesday last publishes the famous Sand Creek Sermon, Prayer and Hymn, of Rev. H. Harvey, now Senior Editor of the Louisville Democrat.—It was our intention to have republished them this week; but they are crowded out. They are too good, however, to be delayed beyond our next issue.

EXTRA COPIES.—Should any of our readers desire extra copies of The Shelby News containing the above mentioned documents, they will be kind enough to hand in their orders early; as from the number already in, we may have to keep our North-up Steam Printing Machine running night and day for the balance of the week.

The New Orleans Riot.—We assure the "Louisville Courier," that our statement about the disturbances at the polls at New Orleans, last fall, was not a "reckless" one. We took the trouble and time to read, in the Baton Rouge Advocate—an intensely anti-American sheet—the official discussion on the contested election cases, and on the infamously unjust procedure to oust Huffy, the legally elected and qualified Sheriff of New Orleans, and place Bell the defeated anti-American candidate in the office. From that discussion, as published, we formed our judgment; and we believe no impartial and candid man can read the entire debate, and weigh the facts elicited, and come to any other conclusion, than we did—that the first attack, the first blood, and the first disturbances at the polls at New Orleans, were by the Sag Nichts and anti-Americans." We do not remember what were the statements of the "Bulletin" and the "Bee." We read them but hastily. The impression is vivid in our mind, however, that those papers denounced merely the destruction of the ballot boxes, whilst they admitted the gross frauds of the foreigners and anti-Americans—the surreptitious introduction of many tickets into the ballot boxes—giving the number of tickets a preponderance of several hundreds in a precinct, over the voters therein. The destruction of the ballot boxes was a wrong—a great wrong; notwithstanding the known and plainly apparent frauds which had been perpetrated by the Sag Nichts formed a strong temptation. We did not then—we do not now approve of that act. But, we believe, the Sag Nichts were the first aggressors in the disturbances at New Orleans, as they were notoriously at Louisville; and we do justify, we do approve, we do command Americans in repelling the assaults of foreign scoundrels, and alien assassins, and defending their right, even, if need be, "to the knife—the knife to the hilt, and the hilt with the blade."

MEMORANDUM

Of Sales, advertised in the *Shelby News*, and by bills printed at the News Office.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

Form of W. W. Price. See advertisement. Judith W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayville. See advertisement. A fine saddle and work horse. See advertisement of J. G. Reed.

A Store House and two Town Residences. See advt.; and apply to T. W. Brown.

AT PUBLIC SALE:

May 12. Sale of a House and Lot belonging to the estate of Abel Miller, deceased, by T. W. Whiting, Special Commissioner. See advertisement April 16: The personal property of Dr. W. J. Morton. See advertisement. April 21: Farm of Mrs. Layton. See advt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Read all the cards under the head of Special Notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Eminence Stage Line. See the advertisement of J. R. Beckley's Stage Line to Eminence, connecting with the Railroad. Every effort will be made, on the part of Mr. Beckley, to render satisfaction to the public.

Commissioner's Sale. See advertisement of sale of the House and Lot, in this place, belonging to the estate of the late Miss Abigail Mills, deceased, by S. Whitaker, Special Commissioner.

Holiday Passes.—An astonishing power in the cure of General Debility. A copy of "Fever and the Chills," the jealousy of a free people ought to be no secret, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the chief causes of the wealth of this country. At present, since we are more Americanized—Jackson.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 16, 1856.

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PARDONED.—GOV. CLARK, of New York, on the 5th instant, pardoned Dr. GRAHAM, of New Orleans, who was sentenced to imprisonment for killing Col. Loring at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Whig Convention.—From the "Louisville Courier" of Monday, we learn that the Whig Convention at Lexington, on the 12th, was attended by a number of distinguished Whigs of Kentucky. A platform was adopted, and also an Address to the Whigs of this State. It was determined that the party should be organized, and a National Whig Convention was appointed to meet at Louisville, on the 4th of July next; and the Whigs of Kentucky are requested to meet in every precinct, and appoint delegates to it. The Whigs in all the States are requested to send delegates also, to make nominations for President and Vice President.

Foreign Criminals.—Last week, we gave a statement of the extent of foreign pauperism over the natives in the Marine Hospital at Louisville;—we should like to see a full statement of the pauperism of the city. Cannot "Knob" obtain it for us?

The "St. Louis Intelligencer" publishes, from the records of the Recorder's Court of that city, the number of arrests made in St. Louis for specified periods, and it shows that there were arrested by the day police, from July 17, 1855, to March 1, 1856, 102 Americans; 801 Irish; 239 Germans; 151 other foreigners; 73 Negroes.—Total 1,366.

Arrested by the night police, from April 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, 143 Americans; 1,192 Irish; 473 Germans; 154 other foreigners; 151 Negroes.—Total 2,113.

Aggregate—Americans 245; Foreigners, 2,324.

Circumstantial Advertisements.

Fancy Dry Goods. Merchants and others who deal in Cincinnati, are referred to the advertisement of William Lee & Co. Their stock is very large, and comprises all articles in the fancy dry goods line. They are men with whom gentlemen can deal with pleasure.

Lumber. See the advertisement of W. H. Dix.

Lumber Merchant, Louisville, who is prepared to furnish any amount of Lumber, on your liberations.

To Farmers. We would refer Farmers to the advertisement of Miller, Wingate & Co.'s "Kentucky Harvest," the best Reaper and Mower ever offered to Agriculture. James E. Nash, Esq., is the Agent for this county; and has one of them on exhibition.

Obituary Notices.—We often receive a long obituary, accompanying a notice of a death, without any reference made to a compliance with our terms.

When such obituaries do not appear, those interested will find sufficient explanation by referring to our terms, etc., to be found in the first column, on the first page.

Our Correspondents.

"Shady Side," by "Alona," in our next issue.

We thank Miss MITTS DUNBAR for "Little Jessie's Letter to Grand Ma." It will appear in our next.

It is a "treat" to receive the favors of our fair friend; and one, which like the devotee of Bacchus, with his ruby wine,—we desire to indulge in often.

Miss MERRIE FREEFOOT's pleasant and agreeable contribution regularly to hand; but we regret to say she neglected to enclose her card. It is an imperative rule with us, never to publish an original article, unless the name of the author is confined to it.

That is why we have to divulge the authorship of the "French Universal Exposition" of Mr. FILLMORE's administration;—during which, there had been made large appropriations for river and harbor improvements, and the building and repair of fortifications, etc. They also knew that Gen. PIERCE, having vetoed the river and harbor bill of the first Congress under his administration, no others have been passed; nor have any fortification bills passed, worth mentioning. With these appropriations, the expenditures under Mr. FILLMORE amounted to some \$50,000,000. But the economic administration of Mr. PIERCE—although not burthened with river and harbor fortification appropriations, asks Congress for an appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$76,783,471!! to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government!

That is practical "Democratic" economy. In 1852, they were horror struck at the expenditure of \$13,000,000 by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS's Administration! In 1856, they are unashamedly asking for \$76,783,471!! to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government!

Extract from DeQuincy's *Essay on Charles Lamb*. Will be given shortly.

Greenwood Seminary Soiree.—The article of "S." in reference to the Soiree at Greenwood Seminary, will no doubt be read with interest. By the way, as we are informed, the Ladies of the Seminary are issuing a neat and well conducted paper, entitled the "Greenwood Garland," we put it in a propitious exchange. What say the fair Editors?

"Jerusalem"—We commend the article of "F..." to the attention of readers.

French Universal Exposition.—We are indebted to Mr. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, for a copy of the Programme, and Regulations, of the "French Universal Exposition of Progressive Animals, and Agricultural Implements and Products" for the years 1856 and 1857.

In 1856, the Exposition takes place from the 23d of May to the 7th of June; in 1857, from the 22d of May to the 6th of June. Agricultural implements and produce will be exhibited by the side of the animals called progressive; and, in order to encourage the exhibitors, the government of the Emperor will award prizes.

Resolved, That delegates be appointed to represent us in the National Republican Convention, to be assembled at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June next, for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to move in National Convention the modification of the first article of the Pittsburg platform in accordance with the 2d resolution.

The following delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Black Republican Convention:

President Wm. Stepp; Vice Presidents, J. Heathman, John B. Bogie, J. Burnham, and T. J. Renfro; Recording Secretary, Wm. Bronston; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Jno. G. Fee; Treasurer, John H. Rawlings.

Capt. CASSIUS M. CLAY offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

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The Garland.

J. Fantasy.

I sit beside my gentle one:
Her hand is laid in mine;
And thus we wait the parting sun
In golden bays decked with flowers.
Across the fields the shadows creep,
And up the misty hill;
And we our twilight vigils keep,
At our own cottage-sill.

The distant brooklet's murmur comes,
Like bell-note through the leaves;
And many an insect's merrymur
Is heard in the stillness of the woods.
The dove's last note in rippling beats,
Upon the air departs;
The breath of all our garden sweets
Is creeping to the earth.

The russet woonbine round our porch,
In clustering ringlets twines;
The honey-suckle's crimson torch
Gleams in the evening rays;
The purple rays are trembling now
Amid the tressels bays;
They paint upon my darling's brow
A glory like the stars.

Her cousin was a person of whom she had seen but little. Though evidently grieved at the misfortune that had befallen her kinsman, she was too fearful of being brought into trouble herself to take any active steps to serve him. Thus although Alice had a home, she had none to advise and console her. "If I could but be with my dear father," thought she, "I should feel more happy. He has been used to my attention; they would comfort him, and render his imprisonment less irksome. I will make the attempt; they will not be so inhuman as to deny me." Alice, however, was mistaken. Several times she presented herself before the jailor, and begged for entrance only to see her father, but was sternly refused; and when she prayed them to tell her how it fared with him, they laughed at her anxiety, and bade her be gone.

"One more trial," said Alice, "and may heaven prosper it; if that fail, I must submit;" and she wept bitterly.

The mansion of the Lord Fortescue stood near the site of what is now Charing Cross, but which was then little better than a village; and its back windows possessed an uninterrupted view of the Thames, and of the fields and country on the opposite side of the river.

Lord Fortescue was intently watching the first approach of an autumn twilight over the fair prospect before him, when one of his domestics entered, and informed him that a female was waiting in the outer hall, who prayed to see him on urgent business.

"Admit her," said Lord Fortescue; "I will see her here."

The domestic obeyed, and re-entered almost immediately, followed by a woman whose face was closely shrouded in a large wimple. The servant retired at a sign from his master, and Lord Fortescue advanced toward the female.

"What want you with me, my good woman?"

"Help!" said Alice; for it was she who had thus ventured; and she partly removed her wimple, and disclosed a face, lovely indeed, but extremely pale, while her white frame seemed to shake with agitation before him.

Clean ruses were spread over the floor; and the tables, the chairs, and especially her father's large high-backed one, all of oak, shone with the highest polish that good housewifery could give. The walls were, indeed, blackened with the smoke as there was no chimney; for chimneys were a luxury at that time, possessed by few houses, except those of a very superior description. A small, but well arranged garden, lay behind the dwelling, cultivated by Stephen Ford himself, and in which Alice spent many of her leisure hours, tending the plants and flowers that were under her special care. Alice quickly prepared meal for her father's supper, and the old man sat down to partake of it.

"How long is it, my child?" said he, "since I had the good fortune to be of service to the Lord Fortescue, when his horse stumbled and threw him, during a hunt in the forest hard by?"

"Nearly four months, father," replied Alice, with a slight tremor in her voice, and a heightened color on her face, which she turned aside to conceal.

"My thoughts have been much a stranger here of late," said the old man; "I miss his cheerful voice and kind manner; but one who stands so well at court, cannot be expected to think much of us humble ones;—and yet I wrong him, for since I first knew him, he has been ever considerate and condescending."

"You say truly, father," rejoined Alice; "he always speaks of the service you rendered him with gratitude."

"Hush girl!" interrupted her father, "mention it not; was but a trifle. He is a brave youth, and a noble; and I pray heaven to bless him, and guard him in these strange and perilous times."

"'Amens!' said Alice fervently; and she arose from her seat to hide her emotion and her tears. She had scarcely done so when they were interrupted by a slight knocking at the cottage door, which had been closed for the night.

"Open the door, Alice," said Stephen Ford; "in may be our neighbor Ambrose has fallen ill again, and his wife needs our assistance."

Alice withdrew the bolt, and immediately two strange and ferocious looking men rushed in, and, in tones that made Alice tremble, demanded of the old man if his name were Stephen Ford, and if he had a son apprenticed to learn the craft of a gold beater in the city of London? "In truth have I," said Ford; "and a dutiful and kind son he is, which know ye of him?" and he looked at them with surprise, mingled with dislike as he gazed on their ruffianly appearance.

"Of that anon," said one of the men, in an insolent tone, "but I arrest you as my prisoner, under warrant from his reverence, Bishop Bonner, and you must go with me to London forthwith."

A loud shriek burst from the lips of Alice, and she threw her arms around her father as if to detain him.

"This is sad news, my girl," he said, laying fondly on her, "but Heaven's will be done; tell me only, I pray you, the reason of my arrest and of my son, what of him?"

"Could we have found him, we had not come after you," said the man; "he has spoken against the Papal Faith, and denied the doctrine of the real presence, in an argument which he held with the most holy father Clement; and as he has absconded, you are ordered to be committed to prison in his stead."

"Now, heaven, be praised," said the old man, "and preserve my imprudent boy from the malice of his enemies. Fear not, my child; I have committed no offense, and shall, no doubt, be speedily set at liberty."

"I will not part from you, father," said Alice, in an agony of tears; "I will go with you to prison." "It may not be," replied her father; "and would but add to my present sorrow. You can, however, be near, and abide for awhile with your cousin in Eastcheap, where you will hear tidings of him. Alas! I know nothing of my dear brother, or I would pray your interest in his behalf."

"'I trust,' answered Lord Fortescue, 'that he will have sufficient prudence to remain concealed; for, were he taken, I fear there would be no hope for him.'

"May heaven grant it!" said Alice; "and now, my lord, farewell! accept of my grateful thanks; and may the blessing of heaven abide with you forever!"

"Amen, sweet Alice!" said Lord Fortescue, as he affectionately pressed her hand, which he suffered him to retain for a few moments, then closing her wimple, and once more murmuring "farewell!" she quitted his presence. Lord Fortescue, was an only child, and an orphan. He always imagines his nose to be a big building around the corner."

"Courage, my dear son," said Ford;

the Disposer of all events that he would be their guide, and console and deliver them safely out of this trouble. He then gave himself up to the care of the men sent to seize him; and Alice, with a bitter sigh, saw the door close upon her father, which she, in her grief and fear believed he would never enter again.

The next day was Alice an inmate of her cousin's house in Eastcheap, for her own cottage seemed utterly forlorn and desolate, deprived of the presence of her kind parent.

The noise and bustle of the city ill accorded with the melancholy feelings of Alice; but she strove to endure it, as she knew that she was near her father, and could gaze on the walls of his prison.

Her cousin was a person of whom she had seen but little. Though evidently grieved at the misfortune that had befallen her kinsman, she was too fearful of being brought into trouble herself to take any active steps to serve him. Thus although Alice had a home, she had none to advise and console her. "If I could but be with my dear father," thought she, "I should feel more happy. He has been used to my attention; they would comfort him, and render his imprisonment less irksome. I will make the attempt; they will not be so inhuman as to deny me."

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"Help!" said Alice; for it was she who had thus ventured; and she partly removed her wimple, and disclosed a face, lovely indeed, but extremely pale, while her white frame seemed to shake with agitation before him.

Clean ruses were spread over the floor; and the tables, the chairs, and especially her father's large high-backed one, all of oak, shone with the highest polish that good housewifery could give. The walls were, indeed, blackened with the smoke as there was no chimney; for chimneys were a luxury at that time, possessed by few houses, except those of a very superior description. A small, but well arranged garden, lay behind the dwelling, cultivated by Stephen Ford himself, and in which Alice spent many of her leisure hours, tending the plants and flowers that were under her special care. Alice quickly prepared meal for her father's supper, and the old man sat down to partake of it.

"How long is it, my child?" said he, "since I had the good fortune to be of service to the Lord Fortescue, when his horse stumbled and threw him, during a hunt in the forest hard by?"

"Nearly four months, father," replied Alice, with a slight tremor in her voice, and a heightened color on her face, which she turned aside to conceal.

"My thoughts have been much a stranger here of late," said the old man; "I miss his cheerful voice and kind manner; but one who stands so well at court, cannot be expected to think much of us humble ones;—and yet I wrong him, for since I first knew him, he has been ever considerate and condescending."

"You say truly, father," rejoined Alice; "he always speaks of the service you rendered him with gratitude."

"Hush girl!" interrupted her father, "mention it not; was but a trifle. He is a brave youth, and a noble; and I pray heaven to bless him, and guard him in these strange and perilous times."

"'Amens!' said Alice fervently; and she arose from her seat to hide her emotion and her tears. She had scarcely done so when they were interrupted by a slight knocking at the cottage door, which had been closed for the night.

"Open the door, Alice," said Stephen Ford; "in may be our neighbor Ambrose has fallen ill again, and his wife needs our assistance."

Alice withdrew the bolt, and immediately two strange and ferocious looking men rushed in, and, in tones that made Alice tremble, demanded of the old man if his name were Stephen Ford, and if he had a son apprenticed to learn the craft of a gold beater in the city of London? "In truth have I," said Ford; "and a dutiful and kind son he is, which know ye of him?" and he looked at them with surprise, mingled with dislike as he gazed on their ruffianly appearance.

"Of that anon," said one of the men, in an insolent tone, "but I arrest you as my prisoner, under warrant from his reverence, Bishop Bonner, and you must go with me to London forthwith."

A loud shriek burst from the lips of Alice, and she threw her arms around her father as if to detain him.

"This is sad news, my girl," he said, laying fondly on her, "but Heaven's will be done; tell me only, I pray you, the reason of my arrest and of my son, what of him?"

"Could we have found him, we had not come after you," said the man; "he has spoken against the Papal Faith, and denied the doctrine of the real presence, in an argument which he held with the most holy father Clement; and as he has absconded, you are ordered to be committed to prison in his stead."

"Now, heaven, be praised," said the old man, "and preserve my imprudent boy from the malice of his enemies. Fear not, my child; I have committed no offense, and shall, no doubt, be speedily set at liberty."

"I will not part from you, father," said Alice, in an agony of tears; "I will go with you to prison." "It may not be," replied her father; "and would but add to my present sorrow. You can, however, be near, and abide for awhile with your cousin in Eastcheap, where you will hear tidings of him. Alas! I know nothing of my dear brother, or I would pray your interest in his behalf."

"'I trust,' answered Lord Fortescue, 'that he will have sufficient prudence to remain concealed; for, were he taken, I fear there would be no hope for him.'

"May heaven grant it!" said Alice; "and now, my lord, farewell! accept of my grateful thanks; and may the blessing of heaven abide with you forever!"

"Amen, sweet Alice!" said Lord Fortescue, as he affectionately pressed her hand, which he suffered him to retain for a few moments, then closing her wimple, and once more murmuring "farewell!" she quitted his presence. Lord Fortescue, was an only child, and an orphan. He always imagines his nose to be a big building around the corner."

"Courage, my dear son," said Ford;

an aged man. It was to spare his feelings the shock, which the intimation would produce, that Lord Fortescue concealed the preference he felt for the reformed doctrine. He was little more than twenty, and of a frank and ingenuous disposition. Accident introduced him to the presence of Alice Ford, when her unaffected piety, gentle manners, and retiring loveliness, made a deep impression on his young and susceptible heart. Forgetting the difference in stations, he spoke to her of his love; but Alice thought she felt, alas! that she could not look on him with indifference, refused to listen to his suit, for she saw the host of evils, attendant upon it, and forbade him even to think of her, but in the light of an humble, though grateful friend. It was this disappointment that had occasioned his long absence from the cottage previously to the period when our little history commences.

The appointed morning, Alice repented to the prison; and, in reply to her question for admittance, received a sulky answer from the jailor, who led the way along a dark and narrow passage at the end of which was a low massive door, thickly studded with large iron nails. He applied a key, and unclosed the door. Alice's heart beat quick, and her head felt dizzy—for she saw her beloved father at one corner of the cell, and she rushed toward him and threw herself into his arms. Their meeting was indeed a sorrowful one; for Alice learned with dismay, that two days more, her father was to be brought to trial. The venerable man, however, remained serene under the afflictions, and his trust in Heaven continued unshaken. He at first vehemently opposed his daughter's wish of remaining in the prison; but when he saw how she clung to him, and wept in agony at the bare idea of again leaving him, he consented to her stay, and thanked heaven for granting him the affection and beautiful attentions of his child. Neither did he forget to pray for Lord Fortescue through the intercession of Dr. Curtis Smith, and his son, in their abode. He could not fail of being edified by the resignation which they both displayed; and even Alice seemed to have caught a portion of their Christian spirit, and to fix her thoughts upon death as the welcome messenger that should end her sorrows, and give her a blissful reunion with those whom she best loved on earth. The feelings of the father, however, frequently struggled for mastery in the breast of Ford, and heavy sighs would occasionally break from him, when he looked on the calm and youthful face of his son, so soon to suffer a cruel death. He remembered that he had been the cherished child of his mother, and that she had on her deathbed pathetically exhorted him to watch over and protect him.

"And I would have done it," he exclaimed, "with my own life, but Heaven willed otherwise." Lord Fortescue had given to the father solemn promise that he would watch over Alice as his sister, and preserve her, by every means in his power, from the world's ignominy and reproach; so that, with respect to his daughter, Stephen Ford felt his anxiety greatly lessened. The days allotted to the prisoners previously to the closing of their earthly pilgrimage, passed quickly away, and the morning appointed for the triumph of their faith, and the termination of their sufferings, arrived, alas! too soon for the unhappy Alice. Early on that day, Stephen Ford prayed long and fervently with his son, that resignation and patience might be granted to them, and heavenly support afforded. The hour for separation drawing near, Alice had thrown herself at her father's feet, and begged of him to bless her once again, when the door of their cell was burst open—Alice started to meet the eye of the world.

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